WASHINGTON.

Republican Alarm at the Democratic Strength in the House.

Bill for the Removal of Disabilities.

The Spanish Minister Received by the President.

New Feature in the St. Domingo Question.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1871. Republican Scuntorial Caucus-Important

Questions Considered. The republican Senators held a caucus this mornng for the purpose of considering the question of adjournment and rearranging the committees of the Senate for the new Congress. Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, presided. Senator Morton called attention to the fact that the House had passed a resolution providing for an adjournment on the 8th inst. He went on to say that, in his judgment, Congress should not adjourn without passing some measure for the better protection of life and property in the South. Senator Hamlin said that the President desired him to say that he hoped Congress would not fix a day for adjourning until he sent a message which he was preparing. Several Senators asked the nature of the message, and Sepator fiamlin replied that he understood it related to the question of the condition of the South. enator Morton then moved that the House resolution be laid on the table for the present, which was agreed to. It was also agreed that the select mittee on Southern outrages would make a prefiningry report on Thursday. A committee, consist ing of Senators Sherman, Morall, of Verment, Howe, Nye and Pool was appointed to revise the committees of the Senate, with the un ferstanding that they would make a report to a caucus to be held on Thursday morning before the assembling of the Senate. The committee was instructed to form a new standing committee, entitled the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Senetorial War on Mr. Samuer.

There is a rumor to-night that in the rearrange ment of the Senate committees an attempt will be made to remove Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on accoun of his hostility to the President. It is understood that Sumner does not trouble himself much about the matter, and that he says he can stand it if the Republican Alarm Over the Prospect in Con-

necticut.

The republicans are somewhat alarmed as to the result of the approaching election in Connecticut and considerable effort will be made to carry it. The democrats expect to carry all the Congressmen except in the Inird district, where the republican majority is over three thousand. The First and Second stricts. which were represented by republicans in the last Congress, are so close that the democrats hope, with an extra effort, to thus leaving only one repub lican from Connecticut in the House. William H. Barnum, democrat, from the Fourth district, had enominated, and, being a popular man, both in his sistrict and in Congress, will most likely be re-Second districts, where the democrats hope to gain largely over the vote of 1868. Drawing for Scats-A Disappointed Yankee-

Colored Members Standing Up for Their

When the drawing for seats took place in the House last Saturday Ben Butler did not happen to be present. All the best seats were, of course, selected upon that occasion, and Butler had to take back seat. This did not suit nim, and to-day he was on the lookeut for a more eligible position. ong the fortunate ones at the drawing on Saturday were the negro members from South Carolina, Messrs. De Large and Rainey. They selected seats near General Banks, on the left of the Speaker, about halfway up the hall, in a commanding position. In scanning the hall Butler's eye resied upon the seat occupied by De immediately coveted it, and going to the negro asked him if he had any objections to exchange seats. The negro seeing it was Butler who ed him modestly inquired:-

"Where is your seat, Massa Butler ?" "Back there," said Ben, pointing to a seat away

"Well. I'll see about it." said the negro.

In the meantime Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, who s very persuasive with the negroes, went to De nd succeeded in inducing him to change seats with Butler. Ginnery Twichell, another Massachusetta member, who had been unlucky in drawing a seat seeing the success of Butler with one of the negroes, concluded that he would try a started for Rainey, the other lucky colored brother from South Carolina, and asked him if he had any objection to take a seat a little ack. Rainey was a member of the last House, and, coming in late in the session, had been assigned a back seat. Unlike De Large he had had experience, and he had no disposition to

"Mr. Twichell," he said, "I would rather sit here." "Well, you see," said Ginnery, with a smile that was childlike and bland, "you won'thave much occasion to address the Speaker, and one of those seats back there will suit just as well for writing letters. You know our State has always stood up for the rights of the colored people.'

"Thank you," said Rainey. "I think I would rather sit here, if it's all the same."

Ginnery went away, laboring under the impression that a few weeks in the House has a wonderful effect upon a negro. Democratic Strength in the House-Conster

nation in the Republican Ranks. In the House the republicans seem to be fearfully demoralized at the sight of so many democrats. They have no hope that a Ku Klux bill can be passed, and very few of them, except the bold Ben Butler, have any idea of trying the experiment. summer filibustering. Ben Butler says he is willing to try it, and he can stay as long as the democrats. Butler stated to-day that he did not intend to go into general legislation, but only to pass a bill for the suppression of the Ku Kiux. One of his colleagues id the republicans could not pass a bill of that kind if they remained here all the year. The indications

are that the democratic side of the House will ex-

ercise a wholesome restraint in the new Congress

over the republicans. The latter, at least, seem to

appear to appreciate fully the democratic strength.

Disappointed Ex-Congressman-Minister

Rancroft to be Retained at Berlin. The President informed a gentleman who called upon him to-day that he had determined to retain Mr. Rancroft as Minister to Berlin, and that he could not, as he had expected to do, give Mr. Orth the place. When Mr. Orth, who retired with the last Congress, succeeded so well in managing the San Domingo business in the House, it was understood by both Orth and his friends that he would get this appointment. The President, however, has discovered that Mr. Bancroft is very popular at the Prussian court, and he alleges that the insist upon his remainining there. It is believed that Secretary Fish and bis Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, who is a nephew of Minister Bancroit, have had something to do in prevailing

home in Indiana, considerably disgusted and disap-The question of adjournment was the only thing of interest in either House to-day. It is still practically unsettled, and will be until after the President sends in his promised message on the condition of affairt in the Southern States. This message will

upon the President to retain Mr. Bancroft at Berhn.

Orth, but he declined it and left to-night for his

President offered the Brazilian mission to Judge

pe based on the evidence before the select com mittee of the Senate appointed to investigate alleged outrages at the South, together with other documents now in the hands of the President. The select committee will make a preliminary report on Thursday. The disposition in both Houses is to djourn as speedily as possible.

A New Feature of the St. Domingo Question. Several owners of large steamers and other vessels, now under foreign flags, have obtained from Baez & Co. Dominican registers, to be used in case of annexation. The owners of a line of foreign steamers, running between the United States and Europe, have already secured this accommodation

The Colored Cadet. The case of colored cadet Smith has not been disposed of as yet by the Secretary of War, and it is probable that action will be deferred until after the adjournment of Congress. The Spanish Muister Received by the Pre-

sident. Mr. Lopez Roberts was received by the President to-day. The occasion was marked with unusual interest, the members of the Cabinet and the personal staff of the President being in attendance, and Mr. Lopez Roberts was accompanied by all the members and a tachés of his legation in full court dress. Mr. Lopez Roberts delivered the following

speech:—

Mr. President—I have received the high mission of piacing in your hands the letter whereby his Majesty King Amadeus the First announced to you his advent to the throne of Spain. I likewise have the honor to deliver that which accredits me in the quality of his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentinry in the United States of America. In a few days it will be two years, Mr. President, since, on an occasion like the present, I presented to you the letters which accredited me in the same quality in the name of the Provisional Government formed in Spain after the revolution of September, 1898. During the time which has elapsed since then the soverdign Spainsh Cortes, elected by universal suffrage, have settled in the most liberal manner the gravest and most important questions which greatly obstructed social reforms and the development of the material interests of the nation, and they have given to their country a constitution in which, while it enabodies the meet liberal political principles, are recognized at the same time all the essential attributes of a monarchy.

The rights of the Spainsh people thus being reconciled with the prestige and authority of the throne, on which reconciliation must rest the welfare and happiness of free nations having a monarchical form of government, the bonus of close friendship and the cordial relations which have always existed between Spain and the United States lead me to hope that they will now be still more closely drawn. To which end, Mr. President, I shall make every effort.

between Spain and the United States lead me to nope that they will now be still more closely drawn. To which end, Mr. President, I shall make every effort in accordance with my duty and as the representative of the wishes of his Majesty the King, and I must express to your, before concluding, my profound and sincere thanks for the proofs of good will which you have shown me while I have had the good fortune to be in this republic, accredited near your person as Minister of Spain.

The President replied as follows:—

Mr. LOPEZ ROBERTS—I congratulate you upon the mark of the continued confidence of your government which the new credentials presented by you evince. This congratulation may be the more cordial as it confirms the general opinion of your course during your past official residence here—a course during and by courtesy and consideration towards that to which you have been accredited. The recent changes in public persons and affairs in Spain are understood to have been so amply sanctioned by the popular will that they must be entirely acquiesced in, especially in countries whose governments repose upon a similar basis. I heartily desire that the new order of things there may tend to strengthen the bonds of smity and good will which have always been maintained between our respective countries, and that the United States may never lorget that Spain was their useful friend at an early and critical period of their career.

Diamer Party at the Spanish Minister's. The President replied as follows:-

Dinner Party at the Spanish Minister's. The Spanish Minister gave a dinner party this evening, at which were present General Sherman, Postmaster General Creswell, Mr. Hooper, the Minister of Austria, the Minister of Italy, Mr. Bille, Danish Minister, and Mrs. Bille: Mr. L. Strange, of the British Legation, and Mrs. L. Strange; Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Mr. Bernandez, Aide-de-Camp to Marshal Serrano, and Mr. Delfrasse, Minister of Belgium,

Removal of Political Disabilities. The following is the text of the bill reported to day by Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, from the Select Committee on the Removal of Political

Disabilities:—
Be it enacted, &c., That all persons subject to any disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States are hereby relieved from such disability, previded that the following classes of persons are excepted from the provisions of this act, that is to say:—First, all persons who, being members of the Congress of the United States, withdrew from their seats and added the rebellion; second, all onlicers who, being officers of the army or navy of the United States, and being above the age of twenty-one years, left the army or navy and added the rebellion; third, all persons who, being members if the State conventions which adopted the pre-Eard ordinances of secession and voted in favor of the adoption of such ordinances. These excepted classes are reserved for future legislation.

Senator Robertson says he will press the passag of his bill, to the exclusion of all others of a private or local character.

Matilated Currency Receivable in Payment A Tennessee postmaster enclosed to the United States Treasurer a slip cut from a recent North Carolina paper, setting forth that the postmaster a Hillsboro, N. C., has been fined two dollars and ninety dollars costs for refusing to receive mutilated currency in payment for postage stamps, and says that since the appearance of this article in print his office has been flooded with mutilated currency, and desires to know whether he is com pelied to take or may refuse the money so presented. Treasurer Spinner replies, stating that under the rules of the Treasury Department postmasters are authorized to receive such currency for its full value in payment of postage stamps when in cases of United States notes not more than one-twentieth of the note is missing. and in cases of fractional currency when not more than one-tenth is missing. When such notes and fractional currency are mutilated beyond the standard referred to no one is compelled to receive them for any part of their value, and the only place

where such notes may be redeemed is at the United

States Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a cir-cular concerning customs fees on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers, which modifies the rates of fees hitherto charged in several important respects. Hereafter on the lake frontiers fees for clearances and entries of vessels will only be fifty cents in each case. The present fees are \$2 50 and \$1 50, according to the size of the vessel. All enrolled and licensed vessels departing from or arriving at a port in one collection district, to or from a port in another collection district, although touching at intermediate foreign ports, are exempt from the payment of the direct entrance fees and from the payment of the tonnage tax. But in all such cases an entry and clearance must be made. Ferryboats running on routes, duly bonded and used exclusively for conveying sealed cars, under provisions of section five and six of the act of July 20, 1866, and the regulations of the department, and ferryboats conveying passengers and their personal baggage only are not required to enter or clear, or to pay entrance or clearance fees, but the personal baggage so carried is subject to the provisions of section fortysix of the act of March 2, 1799, and the act supplementary thereto. No fees other than those mentioned herein will be received in cases in which the vessels concerned navigate the waters of the northern, northwestern and northeastern fron-

tiers otherwise than by sea. Customs Surveyors and Collectors! For The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that a surveyor of customs is entitled to share with the collector the fees arising from the exportation of merchandise, in making his maximum salary, whether such merchandise is entitled to the beneats

Subscriptions to the National Loan in London. The Secretary of the Treasury last night received an intimation that a large amount of the national loan will be taken in London.

Personal. Senator Sumner was present at the session to day,

seeming in better health than heretofore. Destitution Among the Russians in Alaska. The attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the fact that there are quite a number of Russians living at Sitka who are in a destitute condition. They desire to leave that country, and ask that means for emigrating to Russian possessions

Opening of the Chesapenke and Ohio Canal. Navigation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was resumed to-day. A steam canal boat loaded with duke marble arrived to-night. Several boats with cargoes of coal from Cumberland are expected here to merrow.

THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

Mrs. Grant's Eighth Reception-Lent No Obstacle to Washington Festivities-The British Commissioners and American Belles-A Gay and Brilliant Entertainment

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1871. After an intermission of one week Mrs. Grant held her eighth reception this afternoon. Lent does not appear to have thrown as deep a shadow as usual Washington gayety. This is in a measure owing to the holding of the first session of the Forty-second Congress. The new members are in the city, some of them having their families with them, and Washington is overflowing with strangers. It is probable that the members of the republican court circle have magnanimously concluded to sacrifice themselves a little longer for the entertainment of these people. Mrs. dist church, does not believe in

RUSHING THROUGH ALL THE GAYETY that can be crowded into the season and then going into sackcloth and ashes about it for six weeks. From the crowd at Mrs. Grant's reception to-day one would imagine that very few distinguished people are strictly keeping Lent. The President was seen slowly wending his way through the Green Room into the Blue Room, as carefully observant, as usual, of all that was transpiring around him, and pausing now and then to exchange greeting with an acquaintance, the latter, in every case, making the

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT RIGH COMMISSION were among the numerous visitors. After they had paid their respects to Mrs. Grant and the President, and been presented to Mrs. Senator Logan, Mrs. Marshal Sharpe, Miss Washburn and Miss Felt, the ladies who assisted Mrs. Grant in receiving, they moved about the Blue Room seeking out all the pretty ladies they had previously met, and being introduced to others. Earl De Gray's English looking face was seen hovering in the neighborhood of several was seen hovering in the neighborhood of several beautiful belies, whom he critically examined through the eyeglass which every few minutes was perched above his nose. A spray of illac and white flowers, with green leaves, added to his romantic appearance.

LADY THORNTON AND LADY MACDONALD were among the notables present.

Gail Hamilton's restless, petite figure and bright, eager face dodged about here and there—now she was in earnest consultation with the President; there she stopped to carees a sunny faced child, and again she bustled off in the direction of a dashing belle. Miss Hamilton's oest friend could not consider her pretty, but there is a nameless winning grace in her manner despite its trusqueness.

Mrs. Fish was present in an elegant carriage dress, as was Mrs. General Fremont, Mrs. General Porter, Mrs. Secretary Delano, and a host of others. Madame Catacay attracted the notice that she always does, more particularly as she is not often seen at receptions.

This reception was one of the most agreeable and brilliant that have been held by Mrs. Grant this season.

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

Magistrate Murdered by a Negro-Terrible Vengeance of the Citizens-Six Negroes Killed-The Mayor of Meridian Compelled to Leave the City.

MERIDIAN, March 7, 1871. Yesterday, during a trial of three negroes, before Justice Bramlette, for riotous conduct, one of the prisoners, named Finley, alias Tyler, shot and instantly killed Justice Bramlette. An Indiscrimiate firing ensued, and two negroes were killed in

The negre who killed the Justice jamped from a

The negre who kneed the Justice Jumped from a second story window, but was pursued and shot to death by the Sherin and his posse.

The citizens assembled in large numbers, and with arms to assist the officers, and the Sherin was commanded to disarm the negroes,

In the execution of this order several negroes were killed by the Sherin's party during last night. The total numbers of persons killed, as far as is positively known, is seven—six negroes and Judge Bramlette (white). Bramlette (white).
The Mayor, William Sturgis, was, on his own re-

quest this morning, after tendering his resignation, given safe conduct to the cars by citizens on his piedge to go North and never return. Riot at Meridian-Old Scenes Resenacted-A White Man Shot-Six Negroes Killed-A Curpet-Bauger Sent North-The City in the

Hands of a Vigilance Committee. Jackson, March 7, 1871. A riot occurred at Meridian, Miss., ninety-five niles from here, yesterday, during which Judge Bramlette, of the City Court, a white man, and eight or ten negroes were killed and a number of whites and negroes wounded.

A fire occurred on Saturday night destroying \$75,000 worth of property, and Lotten, a negro, was arrested as the incendiary and was being tried beore Judge Bramlette, when Tyler, a negro, rosen the court room and shot the Judge through the the the court room and shot the stage through the head, killing him instantly. A general melec ensued. Tyler and Loften were killed instantly: J. Aaron Moore, a negro and prominent politician, and member of the Massissippi Legislature, who was also a prisoner, as accessory to the burning, was

shot, it is supposed, mortally.

Last night another fire occurred, destroying the church and other buildings. A meeting of the citizens was held and a safety committee to co-operate with the Sheriff in preserving order was appointed. All is now quiet.

Mayor Sturgis, a Connecticut man, took a north

ound train last night, promising never to return.

The safety committee arrived here last evening to
confer with Governor Alcorn in the matter. Ku Klux Outrages in South Carolina-Hanting for the Trensurer of York County-Negroes Butchered-Destroying State Arms.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7, 1871. Intelligence received here from York county states that a body of men, numbering fifty or sixty, entered the town of Yorkville a few days since and proceeded to Rese's Hotel, where the office of E. M. Rose, the County Treasurer, is located. They broke open the front door of the building with a battering ram and stated that they came to obtain possession of Rose, the Treasurer, who. luckily, escaped. They demolished the papers, records and furniture of the office and then destroyed the liquors in a barroom also in the building. They then nounted their horses, which were picketed in the woods on the suburbs of the town, and after com-

woods on the suburbs of the town, and after committing several other depradations repaired to the
residence of Thomas Wright, colored, one of the
Yorkville commissioners, who had also taken the
precantion to be absent.

A day or two succeeding this a party of men disguised in black came at midnight to the residence
of a negro named Anderson Brown, living four
miles north of Yorkville, whom they ordered to joilow them. In a short time afterwards his wife heard
the reports of frearms. The next morning the reports of firearms. The next morning Brown's murdered body was found about two hun-dred yards from his house, with a bullet hote through the forehead, a ball through the bowels and several small shot through the arms and shoulders.

Just previous to the above outrages a party of disguised men visited the depot at Rock Hill, where they tied the agent and then destroyed a large quantity of the State arms which they could not carry off. This party was mounted and well armed.

A company of the Eighteenth United States infantry arrived at Yorkville on Monday.

THE HOLDEN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

a Sad Story Detailed by a Witness-Kn Bluxes Justifying Their Crimes-Lynch Law in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 7, 1871. The testimony in the impeachment trial to-day. with the exception of that of Lucida Morrow, a colored woman, witness for Governor Holden, was unimportant. She related a most horrible outrage, heretofore unpublished, which occurred in Orange county about twelve months since, but which was perpetrated by Kn Klux from Alamance. One night about twenty-five or thirty disguised men came and broke open the house where herself, husband and three children resided. They seized and roughly handled her husband, who was dragged from the house with a rope round his neck. she implored them not to harm her husband, but they beat her back, and her husband begged to be allowed to bid his wife and chikren goodby. This was answered by dragging him off and cursing her. She cried out to attract the neighbors, and then heard some of the men say, "tho back and kill every d—d one of them." This caused her to keep silent, and she then took her children to the woods, where they remained the entire night. The next morning she went in quest of her husband. To her horrer she found his body hanging, with that of her brother by its side, not one hundred yards from the house. She had not seen her brother for several days before until his murdered body was found hanging side by side with that of her husband. On a placard which was planted to her husband's body was written. In large letters, "All barnburners and women offenders we Ku Klux hang until dead! dead!" She implored them not to harm her husband, but

body was written. In large letters, and boarbourers and women offenders we Ku Klux hang uatil dend! dead dead!

In the cross-examination it was elicited that the negroes above executed were not only suspected, but actually known, to have fired the barns of several planiers, which were entirely consumed a short time previous. Three other witnesses were examined.

FRIGHTFUL SHIPWRECKS.

THE LOSS OF THE GENERAL OUTRAM.

The Foundering of the Steamer General Ontram in the Indian Ocean-Fifty-two Lives Lost.

The Bombay Gazette of January 28 gives details of the foundering of the steamer General Outram, which resulted in the loss of 52 lives:—

the foundering of the steamer General Outram, which resulted in the loss of 52 lives:—

The ill fated steamer left Goa on Sunday evening, and all went well until early on the following morning. Shortly after three in the morning the wind, suddenly add with searcely any warning, came on hard from all quarters, heavy and contrary seas broke over the vessel as high as her masthead, and, mid the confusion and darkness, ere any attempt to save themselves could be made on the part of the crew or passengers, the General Outram heeled over to the port side. The loss of the vessel is attributed simply to the unexpected change of the weather; and, as to that, we may mention that on Saturday the steamsnip Elphinstone brought to Bombay men who had been washed ashore from no fewer than eight lost pattimars—only a portion of those which have been wrecked along the coast. It is believed by the survivors that the General Outram at once foundered; but, at all events, passengers and crew were washed off the vessel and had each to do his best for life. There had been some cargo on the deck, and it, with the boats, spars, plants and other loose malerials, was launched over with the men. Doubtless some were stunned by the floating goods, but to others these were the means of preserving life. Of the boats nothing is known by the men who have come to Bomoay, except that one, supposed to be the lifeboat, was seen stove in and could not be got at. Captain Teasdale caught hold of the salcon table, which had been on deck, and clung to it for eight hours. He had lost sight of his wife, but when the vessel went over to port he saw his child in its nurse's arms, snatched it from her and kept it for hours till first death closed its hutle eyes and then the angry waves swept it from his arms. The chief engineer, Mr. Porreit, when swimming about near the ship, was struck by two "robins" and held on to them for an hour. Afterwards he was struck by a plant, and presuming it a better support than the bundles which might have become so sodden as n neeted over, but there is little doubt that many perished at once. Only thirty five are known to have been afterwards picked up, and these, it seems, had a terrible time of it. The wind was blowing strongly from all points, the sea was dashing and seething about fiercely. Above all total dark ness prevailed; and there the men had to struggle secting about fiercely. Above all total darkness prevailed; and there the men had to struggle about, trusting to their own desperate efforts and to a support from whatever came within reach for a temporary existence. Upwards of a couple of hours were spent by them in this struggle, sometimes holding by a spar, plank or hencoop, at others lighting with the waves to recover their lost preserver, and not till daybreak did the sea quieter, and the survivors have a chance or time to salute each other. Then the land became visible, but at a distance of many miles. The tide was, however, running in that direction, and a hope was entertained that the doating spars, with their living burdens, hight be washed ashore. That was again dispelled by the changing of the current, and now, with the rising sun beating on them, the fatigued and coverless men had but the prespect of being driven out to sea and the almost hopeless hope of meeting some pattimar or other vessel. Providentially, the Phiox, on her passage from Bombay to Goa, hove in sight, after the men from the lost steamer had been in the water for some seven hours. She bore down to them and sent a boat to pick them mp, which at once succored a batch of thirteen, including the captain, chief engineer and the second engineer (a Mahometan), who were struggling about within a radius of 500 yards. Captain Baker, of the Phiox, on learning the state of affairs, cruised about in the locality and rescued in all thirty-five men up to four o'clock. Captain Tensdale was a deal injured on one of his feet, but he bravely held out and did his best for the picking up of the other survivors. No more could be seen towards evening, and so the Phlox then made for Goa. The men received every attention on board and were sent on to Bombay by the steamship Elphinstone, which left Goa on Friday morning and reached Bombay on Saturday evening.

Up to the beginning of the week it was thought there was just a possibility that some others of the crew or passengers might have neld on and been wash bout, trusting to their own desperate efforts and

THE LOSS OF LE CERF.

port off Cape de la Hague and the Loss of Eleven Bundred Lives.

From the London Globe, Feb. 21.]

Sir Harry Verney has received from a gentleman laboring in France in connection with the Society for the Relief of the French Sick and Wounded, a few particulars concerning the loss of Le Cerf, a French government transport, wrecked on the rocks of Cape de in Hague on the night of February 6 to 7. On board Le Cerf were 1,080 French wounded and convalescents and a crew of 150 men. Of the latter ten saved themselves on spars, &c. The letter is dated Calairs, Saturday last, and says:—

In the fate of this ship we are all most deeply interested.

latter ten saved themselves on spars, &c. The letter is dated Calairs, Saturday last, and says:—

In the fate of this ship we are all most deeply interested, as it contained 1.880 wounded soldiers, marines and sailors, all of whom had been cared for by different members of the National Society for the Relief of Slok and Wounded. They had been sent to Calais from various parts of the north of France for embarkation, their destinations being Cherbourg, Breat and Bordeaux, from which places they would be sent on to their homes. Many of them were the sons of gentlemen. They all arrived here without a son in their pockets, clothes in rags, and were billeded on the poorest people in Calais and the fishing villages, at whose houses they slept, and had to seek their food at the casernes twice a day; a piece of dry bread and a little greasy water called sonp were given them, and there was never enough. Thus these poor starved soldiers, who had suffered almost a martyrdom for their country, were to be seen daily wandering about the streets, faint, weary, cold and hangry. The French Societe pour Secours aux Biesses gave them a mesi on their first arrival—nothing more. The wounded men on board the ill-fated Cerf were cach and all delighted to tell of the noble gifts that had been sent them from England. At Metz, directly after the capitulation, the first food they had was from England, and how many lives had been award in consequence! Tunderds were on board who had been wanded at Villers Bretoment and Anicos on the 28th and 37th of November; these had been cared for entirely by the English from the day of the battle until the fast day of their departure, and each carried with him some substantial proof of England's sympathy for France in her hour of need. Saturday and Sunday, as hey were departing, they came by dozons to thank their nurses. Others were parted from at the train, where many a noole man, with the greatest politeness and courtesy, over and over again declared that England and saved their lives.

A FREE FIGHT IN JERSEY.

Attempt to Whip a Jersey City Journalist in Trenton-Sharp Tactics-The Enemy Ronted-Jersey City Victorians. TRENTON, March 7, 1871.

Mr. McDermott, editor of the Jersey City Herald, was assaulted to-night, at seven o'clock, while in company with two friends, on Assanoink bridge. Four men came out, and one of them asked Mr. McDermott if he was editor of the paper named. Upon receiving an affirmative reply the stranger then began to pummel Mr. McDermott, but the latter returned tae attack mest vigorously. McDermott's two friends and the three remaining McDermott's two friends and the three remaining strangers soon took part in the fray, which ended in the complete discomiture of the attacking party, three of whom were severely beaten, and the fourth man only escaped similar punishment by making good use of his legs.

McDermott attributes the attempt to whip him to some articles he had written against a prominent republican member of the Legislature. No arrests have been made nor were any of McDermott's assailants identified.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT.

Jack Rogers in New Haven-A Telling Speech Refore the English Cinb-A Democratic Victory Anticipated.

NEW HAVEN, March 7, 1871. A. J. Rogers made the opening speech this even-ing before the English Club of this city, and spoke for nearly two hours to a large and most enthusiastic audience. The speech was an admirable one, and hits made upon the administration of General Grant were so pointed that the speaker was re-peatedly interrupted with applause. The campaign is now fairly opened, and there is hardly a question that Governor English will be re-elected by a largely increased majority.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

The Legislature Evading Their Duties-An Election to be Ordered by the Governor. JACKSON, March 7, 1871. The Legislature has been trying to evade the en-

actment of laws preparatory to holding an election Yesterday Governor Alcorn informed a committee thath he would order an election for all offices to be filed under the constitution, whether they enacted the laws or not.

He also informed the committee that he would not occupy his senstorial chair until the election should be held in November.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Two Houses of the Legislature in a Busy Mood.

SENATOR BRADLEY'S NEW POLICE BILL.

A Movement Toward Improving the Efficiency of the Officers of the Force.

A QUEER DIVORCE BILL.

The Brooklyn Police-Discussion on the Proposed Increase of Pay.

ALBANY, March 7, 1871. The Legislature has finally determined to go to

WORK IN DOWNRIGHT EARNEST, judging from the way in which the lower house went about its business this morning, and the emphatic "No" which the majority gave to every motion made to adjourn before the usual hour. In one sense the day was an extremely dull one; that is, no new blils of any importance were introduced and no measure that came up in any form whatever. with but one exception, was deemed of sufficient moment to provoke even an inquiry from anybody. So lively discussions were only remarkable by their utter absence. This, probably, would not have been the case had Littlejohn been in his sent, for Alvord was on hand bright and early, with his same

trimmed to a fashionable nicety, thanks to the clipping skill of some good republican tonsorialist away up in Onondaga, and he was spoiling for a scrimmage all the morning. It may be that the Oswego screecher found this out just in time to keep out of the way. However, had it not been for the filibustering efforts of Irving, of New York, and O'Neil, of the county Antrim, Mr. Griffin would have knocked the general dulness in the head with his speech on Bonds and mortgages, and why they should not be taxed." Griffin has spent considerable over this speech, which, they say, is brunful of witticisms and overflowing with all kinds of jokes at the expense of the Ways and Means Committee. He has so far not opened his mouth on any occasion since he has been a member, and Mr. Selkreg and his backers on the radical side of the house think it rather unfair that the democrats should always STAND IN THE WAY

when he desires to make himself heard on the momentous subject of which his speech is to treat. To-morrow, when the subject comes before the committee, it may be that those in favor of the bill now before the House will be able to enthre the other side. At any rate, if Griffia gets recognized by the Speaker he will certainly "make Rome howi." In this matter of the absence of all discussion, I repeat, the day was a dull one, but the business done was immense, and if the members continue for a week or so to be as anxious to clear away from the Speaker's table the pile of small bills that now overwhelm it, as they seem to be now, there will be good reason to talk about AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

The lower house were in Committee of the Whole all day long, and passed no less than forty-five bills. If that isn't business some people would like to know what is. The one exception to the general unimportance of the bills which I have already alluded to was one introduced by Senator Bradiey.

which makes the Police Commissioners the trustees

which makes the Police Commissioners the trustees of the Police Insurance fund, and authorizes them to deduct one dollar per month from the pay of each member of the force, and arrange a scale of pensions for disabled officers and their heirs. The most extraordinary feature of the measure is that it empowers the Commissioners to dismiss, without triat, by a unanimous vote, any captain, sergeant officer or clerk in their employ, and it they see fit pension him in a sum nor more than one-half the pay he had eeen receiving. The object no doubt of this feature is to enable the commissioners to get rid of a good deal of the diffusion which is now hoating about in the uniforms of sergeants and ever captains, and which is of no cartly good to the force whatsoever. As matters now stand the Commissioners caunot get a good-for-nothing sergeant out of the way except on "charges preferred," and as many of them, while being of no account as police officers, keep themselves straight enough not to be put on trial for any offence, the disadvantage of the present law can be seen at a glance. People who are familiar with the status of our present sergeants of police in your city will, no doubt, heartily appland this ball, if the Commission enly make use

who are familiar with the status of our present sergeants of police in your city will, no doubt, heartily applied this bill, if the Commission enly make use of it to get off their shoulders a load which, besides being too beavy for the Commission to carry, is injurious to the gepartment at large. If, when they get the new power, they exercise it rightly, by placing men of intelligence in the places of many of the present sergeants, who can scarcely

WRITE THEIR OWN NAMES

or spell the simplest word in the English language correctly, and who can never tell the difference between a drunken man and one in convulsions, the morate of the police force will certainly not lose by the innovation. The present Commissioners are men of experience, and will doubtiess take the right view of the matter, and not allow outside politicians so to make use of the new power given to the Board that good and meritorious men shall be made to stand aside, without being able to say a word in their own defence, only to make way for less experienced and less worthy persons, whose only recommendation will be that they have "influence in the ward."

THE NEW DIVORCE HILL.

only recommendation will be that they have "influence in the ward."

THE NEW DIVORCE RILL.

Among the many bills reporter formally upon to-day by the committee to which they were referred was Mr Baylis' divorce bill. This measure is on a par, although it is not quite so bad a bill, with that latroduced in the Senate about a month ago. It gives the Supreme Court discretionary power to allow any party against whom a decree of divorce may have been granted to remarry, provided three years have elapsed after the time the decree was made. In other words, the guilty party has only to wait patiently three years, no matter how black was his guilt, and he can try his hand again in the matrimonial market. Then, if he gets decreed against again, another three years of waiting, and so on, an Hourm. Of course it would be ridiculous to argue that everybody whom the bill would "benefit" would use it as a facile means to legalize so on, as librium. Of course it would bill to argue that everybody whom the bill benefit" would use it as a lacile means to le "benefit" would use it as a lacile means to le "benealt" would use it as a facile means to regarde his infidelities, out it virtually gives the guilty party in a divorce case a sort of luminality which in this state, some people think, will not be regarded with

ERIE AGAIN. Mr. Lewis' Railroad bill, introduced in the Sen-Mr. Lewis Kantona on introduced in the Senate ro-day, has not only the same end in view as the Goodrich bill—the repeal of the Eric Classification act—but it goes further. The Goodrich bill touches the Eric folks alone, while Mr. Lewis' includes both the Hudson and Central. The one left it optional with the two latter roads to make use of the tree-diffus rule in the election of directions. aree-fifths rule in the election of directors; the lat-er composithem to elect at the next election a full poard, and forbids that, at subsequent elections, the tookholders shall elect directors for the three en-

RADIWAY EXTENSION. A bill was introduced in the Senate authorizing the Seventu Avenue Railway Company to extend its track along Fourteenth street, from Union square THE BEOOKLYN POLICE QUESTION.

gation from that vinage created quite a breeze all among themselves. A good deal of interest was manufested in the discussion, and several members of the other House were on the Boor while the Kings county chickens were tearing seach other's feathers out, and seemed to be nighty amused at the exhibition.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 7, 1871. Eights introduced.

By Mr. Lewis-Repealing the act of 1889 amending the act

1868 relating to the Eric, New York Central, Hudson Rive and Harlem Sairoad companies, and providing that at the next meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors

next unceting of the stockholders for the election of directors of each company the whole Board shall go out of effice, and at that election and all subsequent elections the atockholders present, in person or by proxy, shall elect directors for the then cheating year.

By Mr (Theron-Incorporating the City Trust Company of No. 1971 (1980).

By Mr (Woodles-Extending the act for the incorporation of manufacturing and mining companies, dc., to the oussiness of preserving and dealing in meats.

By Mr. (Actiowell-Theorem and the proximal properties of preserving and dealing in meats.

By Mr. (Actiowell-Theorem and the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company of New York to extend their track; also amending the charter of the Police Life in surance Company by transferring the custody of the funds from the Chamberdain to the Folice Commissioners. It allows a pension of three hundred dollars and a deduction of one dollar per mouth from the pay of each policeman for the fund. The Commissioners have power, by a unanimous year, to dismiss any captain, sergeant or cierk, and piace him on the pension or oil at not more than half pay.

VETO MESSAGE.

Plus Governor returned a bill to amend certain laws, with

his objections, which are, in effect, that existing laws, made for good purposes, should not be interfered with without good cause, and which is this case he thinks does not exist The bill was then rejected. Incorporating the Passumatic Tube Railway Company; and

Incorporating the Postmatic Tube Raffway Company; and thorizing the construction of an arrany in Syracuse; incorporating the Central Savings Mark of New York; incorporating the Seatral Savings Mark of New York; incorporating the New York Advertising Company; amandatory of the general act for the incorporation of villages; for a street railroad in Aubura; amending the charter of the Brooklyn Tarnverein; chartering the New York College of Pharmasay.

SCH-COMMATTER OF THE WHOLK.

The following sub-committee of the whole was announced by the President: Messrs Twond, M. Norton, Murphy, Banks, C. F. Nerton, Kennody, Hubbard, Woodin and Scott.

EILLE PASSED.

Authorizing the village of Yorkers to issue bonds for certain purposes; to amend the act correcting abuses in raisying pavements in New York by property owners; allowing Justices of the Supreme Count assigned to hold general terms in the several judicial departments to fix times and places thereof; authorizing the construction of a bridge over Chonango canal in Binghamion; amending the charter of the Grosvenor Library at Buffalo; amending the charter of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; incorporating the Harlem Hospital of New York: amending the act authorizing town subscriptions in Ulster, Detsware, Greene and Schoharie countre to the Rondout and Osweng Railroad; relative to the Procking Fire Department, making provision for the sale of property; amending the charter of the society for the protection of destitute Roman Catholic chiefren in New York.

PROGRESS SEPOREEL.

Acommunication from the New York Chamber of Commerce relative to

A communication from the New York Chamber of Com-nerce relative to canals was received and ordered to be

Recess until 7:30 P. M. Evening Session.

The Senate met again at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill relative to the acquisition of property by the American Society for the Frevention of Cruelty to Animals was passed.

The bill amending the charter of the Williamsburg Sharp-shooters' Society of Brooklyn was passed.

The bill amending the charter of the Williamsburg Sharp-shooters' Society of Brooklyn was passed.

The following entitled bith were disposed of as noted:—
Enlarging the boundaries of Auburn. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing the election of a police justice at New Rechelle. Third reading.

To enable the town of New Rochelle to ruise money to creek a new town hall. Third reading.

To amend the act to facilitate the construction of the New York and Oawego diddand Railroad so as to make the town and city and village commissioners elective by the people. Third reading.

Authorizing the clerks of certain counties to appoint additional and special deputies. Third reading.

Mr. Grener gave notice of a bill to authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

BILLS PASSED. Amending and consolidating acts relating to the vilinge of eckskill; providing for the election of a tax receiver for the town of Rye; amending the charter of the Loaners' Bank of New York city; authorizing the Syracuse and Northern Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge over Hallway Company to construct and manualn a bridge over the Oawego canal; authorizing the Governor and Senate to appoint an inspector of gas melers, to reside in New York, who whall appoint two depaties—one in Albany and one in Brooklyn; to punish mortagers of personal property who shall fraudently sell, assist, exchange, secrete or otherwise dispose of personal eroperty mortaged to them; relative to the Marine and United Courts of New York; incorporating the Port Jervis Driving Park Association; authorizing the orty of Binghamton to borrow mosey for the purpose of enlargiate the County Court House grounds; incorporating the East Chester Savings Bank; porviving for the election of a supervisor at large in Kings county; fixing the fees of sherilfs, except in the countles of New York; Kings and Westchester; providing for the appointment of a public administrator for the county of Kings by Surrogate; amending the charter of the Employment and Indemnity Company of New York; authorizing the city of Troy to raise money, by tax, to build bridges over the Poestenkill cross; amending the act fixing the time of holding the meetings of the boards of supervisors of Oswego county; to change the name of the First Universaits church of Hudson; to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Rallroad; amending the charter of the American Congregational Union of the dily of New York; incorporating the Matteawan Savings hank; authorizing the appointment of an interpreter for the Fourth and Pitth District Gourts of Brocklyn; authorizing the elect on mavigation of the construction of a bridge over Lake Champian was adopted.

Mr. Weed's resolution calling on the Canal Board for information as to the effect on mavigation of the construction of a bridge over Lake Champian was adopted.

Evening Scenion.

Evening Session. GENERAL ORDER-DEBATE ON THE BEOOKLYN POLICE Bills on general orders were considered and the following disposed of as noted:—
Amending the ferocaivn Police Act. Mr. Jacobs moved to amend by increasing the pay of the Chief of Police from \$3,500 to \$5,000, that of serges and from \$1,200 to \$1,500, of patrolinen from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and doormen from \$800 to \$500. Mr. Jacobs explained that the salaries, as face in the bill, were those agreed upon last year, under the pressure of economy, but it has been found that they were inadequate, and the taxpayers were in favor of the propaged increase. Mr. Jacobs continued to speak for some time in advocacy of the proposition.

and that amendment is moved. He hoped the motion would not prevail.

Mr. JACONS said he would repeat what he said before, and that was that a vast majority of the taypayers ask for this increase of sainty, and that was enough for him. When his constituents—and they were those most interstied in the matter—ask him to do as not here he considered it his duty to do it. He did not care what this or that main may say, he issued to his constituents. One man, a political opposent of his who paid taxes annually amounting to altery thousand the heart of the constituents. One man, a political opposent of his who paid taxes annually amounting to altery thousand the heart of the impressing of the herenase.

Mr. BAYLE said he repressing the the herenase. Mr. BAYLE said he repressing the the threat of the city; that he knew many of his constituents distinct in the city; that he knew many of his constituents distinct in the city; that he knew many of his constituents distinct and increase distinct here are not provided in the politic for this increase, but they had signed at his positions deprecating any increase of pay.

Mr. JACONS said if the gentleman would ture to the bill he would not that in this bill drawn by the floared of Police Commissioners, who have objected to an increase of pay to policemen, they have increased that or always and of the Commissioners, they have increased that or always and of the Commissioners, they have sentenced that or always had been en-

they were atraid their property would not be protected.

The motion to increase the pay of Chief of Police was lost—
Sto 34.

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Sto 34.

The motion to increase the pay of the pay of patrol.

The motion to increase the pay of sergeants was lost. The
motion \$1,000 to \$1,900, Mr. Husted made a strong appeal

Mr. MOSELEY replied that the object of this bill was to
make the city of Brooklyn habitable by the poor. He was
reary to concede that these policemen were descring menpoor men, too, in many canes; but this bill was the cotering
wedge for such economy as will furnish homes in Brooklyn
for those who now overcrowd inc tenements of New York.

The motion to increase the pay of patrolinen was carried.

Mr. Goodbatch moved to reduce the pay of captains from
\$2,000 to \$1,000. Lost.

Mr. Jacons moved to make the salaries of pergents
\$1,400 each. Carried.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

BILLS DISPOSED OF IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Amending the act relative to Hell Gate plots. The dist
section, which established new rates, was stricken out, leaving the present rates to stant five years longer, and the bill
was then ordered to a third reading.

Providing that persons who have honorably served seven
years in the National Guard shall be exempt from jury duy,
the payment of highway taxes, and a deduction of \$500 each
year in the assessment of their real and personal estate. Third
reading.

Requiring the Union Ferry Company to run a boat at Calbeading.

Requiring the Union Ferry Company to run a boat at Catherine ferry once every fifteen minutes late at night. Third

THE NEW HAMBURG DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Legislative Committee-Letter fram the Inventor of the Patent Brakes.

ALBANY, March 7, 1871. At a session of the Joint Railroad Committee this afternoon, to continue the investigation of the New Hamburg railroad disaster, a letter was read from Mr. Creamer, inventor of the patent brakes, which were on the express train, describing the purpose and manner of using the brakes. He says it is the duty of the engineer to pull in the bell cord till it is taut, and he should not, as in this case, according to the testimony, call on the freman to do so, the also says his brakes have been in use unirteen years, and never before had it ever been said that they failed. Also, if properly used, a train can be stopped in soo or 100 feet. This letter, which was written from Lasalle, ill., by Creamer, stating that it was impossible for him to be present, was put in as evidence.

possible for him to be present, was put in as evidence.

The chairman stated that as Judge Fairchild, who appeared on behalf of the railroad company, was unavoidably absent, it might be proper, as that gentieman had requested, to postpone the further examination a day or two and to fix a day for the close of the examination.

The General Superintendent of the railroad said he thought at would be an accommodation to the company if there was time given to examine the testiment, a borton of which only had to-day been placed in his hands. If Taursday was agreed upon he did not know but it would give time enough.

The committee then adjourned to Thursday afternoon next, at four o'clock, with the understanding that the case would then be closed up.

WINNIPEG.

Dissatis action Among the Cauadian Volume teers-Revival of the Scribwest Difficulties Feared-Ravages of the amilipox on the Plains.

TORONTO, March 7, 1871. Advices received from Winnipeg, dated February 15, state that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists among the volunteers owing to alleged favoritism of different battalions. A volunteer who had been ordered under arrest, supported by his comrades, fired his rife at and severely wounded the corporal

fred his rife at and severely the severely of the guard.

A revival of the difficulties in the northwest are possible. The meeting of the Provincial Legislature has been delayed until after the selection of the Dominion representatives. The members will endeavor to postpose the sitting until the present excitement has subsided.

Legislature at Broter, who has returned from Rocky Monniain House, reports great ravages by smallpor on the plains and in the mission.